

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 39

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third St.—INSPIRED DRAMA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BUFFALO BILL—FIGHTING DUTCHMAN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third street and Eighth St.—CATACT OF THE GANGES.

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—ALLIE.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Third and Second Sts.—THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER.

ATHLETIC, No. 28 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTO.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth St.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—DAVID GARREK.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth street.—THEATRE OF LEAFY MAN.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 51 Broadway.—THE PANGLOSS OF CHICAGO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets.—ALABAMA.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—HOMEROCK—REGULAR FIE.

RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th St.—THE NEGRO MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 21 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 25th st. and Broadway.—EUROPEAN MINSTRELS.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.—READINGS BY MRS. SCOTT SIDGON.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—READINGS BY J. M. BELLEVUE.

BROOKLYN LYCEUM, corner of Washington and Concord Sts.—FANTASY OF THEATRE AND MAGICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1873.

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THE TROOPS IN THE SOUTH ORDERED TO UTAH.—We are informed in a despatch from Washington that the President has ordered the United States troops now in the South to hold themselves in readiness to move out to the Plains, near Salt Lake City. This will be truly a move in the right direction. The civil power in Utah being unable to enforce obedience to the laws, it is time that the military were called to its aid. All Mormonism will, doubtless, cry aloud and wax wroth at this decisive action of the President, but the saints may take comfort in the reflection that their grief will be spared by the carpet-buggers, who will now have to stand alone among the reconstructed virgals.

WHERE'S YORK? It appears that a company of capitalists propose to bribe the New Jersey Legislature with a bonus of half a million dollars for a railroad charter, the money to be appropriated to rearing the tender Jersey thought. A contemporaneous Pecksniff proposes to whip the devil around the stump by having, instead of a bonus, an ad capendum tax imposed upon the through passengers upon said railroad for the benefit of the State School fund. One would think that every Jemeyman would blush as red as his native mud at the idea of having his sons educated upon this sort of charity. Again, where's York?

Small We Have a Change in Our Spanish Policy!—The Duty of the United States Towards Cuba.

If President Grant does not desire that the foreign policy of his administration should receive the contempt and condemnation of the American people, he should insist upon an immediate change in our attitude towards the Spanish government and the Cuban revolutionists. For over four years we have been unbecomingly subservient to the wishes and interests of a European government which has evinced but small gratitude for our superabundant friendship and has been cruelly ungenerous towards a neighboring people struggling for their liberty. The arguments upon which our State Department attempts to justify this unnatural attitude of a republican government are well known, and have already been exhaustively criticised. Briefly stated, they are that the Cubans, who are attempting to throw off a foreign yoke, have failed to establish a semblance of a government; that they hold no fortifications, no cities, no ports; that their representative cannot be met by the authorities of the United States; that they have accomplished nothing that can entitle them to recognition as a belligerent Power by a nation at friendship with Spain. The reply to these objections is furnished not by the Cubans, but by our Spanish-biased Secretary of State, by the Spaniards themselves and by the facts of history. Nearly four years ago, in August, 1869, Secretary Fish, writing officially to our Minister at Madrid, said:—"For nearly a year the insurgents have maintained themselves against all the forces which Spain and the Catalan volunteers have been able to put into the field against them;" and he held this to be a sufficient resistance to warrant a plea on behalf of the insurgents from the United States government, backed by the name of the President and of "the whole civilized world." That "nearly a year" has extended to "nearly five years," and how can Secretary Fish now contend that the Cubans, who during that whole period have "maintained themselves against all the forces which Spain and the Catalan volunteers have been able to put into the field against them," have "failed to establish the semblance of a government?" The Spanish armies are now almost in the same positions they occupied three years ago. The insurgents hold the territory they then held, and from which they have never been dislodged. To-day the HERALD'S present Commissioner in Cuba is warned that if he leaves the Spanish "lines" and enters the "enemy's lines" he will be treated as a spy and shot if captured. A few weeks ago our first Commissioner was afforded an escort, who led him to the Cuban outposts and there transferred him to the insurgent pickets. While in the revolutionary camp he met and conversed with generals of the Cuban army and with the President of the Cuban Republic. How, then, can the Spaniards or Secretary Fish maintain that the revolutionists "hold no fortifications, no cities," and that "their representatives cannot be met by the authorities of the United States?"

These unworthy excuses for a dastardly policy should cease. The people demand it, and rumors are afloat of the corrupting power of Spanish gold, which, in view of the present standard of Washington morality, will not render the demand the less urgent and imperative. Mr. Fish is the obstruction in the way of an honest and manly treatment of the Cuban question, and family connections have been found to be so demoralizing in official life that a change in our Spanish policy is not hoped for so long as the present Secretary remains in the Cabinet. He should retire, with all the honors he can claim from the Washington Treaty to console him for the loss of official station. For four years we have been humiliating ourselves by an affected hostility to the Spanish policy in Cuba, both in regard to the conduct of the war and the continuance of negro slavery on the island, and by a real subservience to the wishes of the Spanish government. Secretary Fish has officially claimed to have received pledges from Spain that the Cuban slaves should be emancipated on our demand or remonstrance; but the Spanish Ministry has failed to keep faith if such promise was really given, and has recently put forth an official denial of our Secretary's statement. We have gone to the verge of threatening the Spanish government, and no heed has been given to our menacing hints. "This government regards the government of Madrid as committed to the abolition of slavery in Cuba," wrote Secretary Fish to our Minister at Madrid three years ago, and he officially instructed the Minister to inform the Spanish government that, "relying on assurances so repeatedly given," the United States would expect immediate steps to be taken for the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish colonies. Our remonstrances against slavery have been heeded by the Spaniards no more than our pleas for humanity to the Cuban revolutionists, and now, in 1873, the fetters are still on the limbs of the Cuban negroes, the bloodthirsty volunteers are still horrifying the civilized world by their atrocities. A powerful nation should jealously guard against assuming any position it is not fully prepared to maintain. Can it be said that our government has followed this rule in its attitude towards Spain? Let Secretary Fish answer, and let him resign! The sentiment of the people is against him, the honor of the nation demands his retirement. Let him twine the laurels of the San Juan boundary around the golden crown of the Alabama award and enjoy the fruits of his victories in private life. We may have a stern reckoning to make with the Spaniards before long, and we want no Spanish advocate and no connection of a Spanish advocate in the national cabinet.

We make this demand upon Secretary Fish not on account of the present position of our special Commissioner in Cuba, but because we feel that the time has arrived when the American people should insist upon a decisive policy on the Cuban question, in the name of humanity and for the credit of republican institutions. So far as Mr. O'Kelly is concerned, the threat made against his life is only in harmony with Spanish policy. The design of the Spaniards has been to deter him from learning the truth in regard to the rebellion. It is natural that they should throw obstacles in his way and exhaust every effort to deter him from pursuing the purpose for which he visits the island. When he first reached Havana the Captain General received him with courtesy, appeared half disposed to grant him the safe conduct he solicited, assured him that

the refusal was only on public grounds, and expressed the complimentary wish that he had been the first Commissioner to undertake the task. Mr. O'Kelly was advised that he could be supplied with a competent passport to "travel through the island," as any subject or stranger could do; "and he assured," wrote the Captain General to our Commissioner, "that you will not be molested, nor will your trip be fruitless, as in our town you can acquire news relating to the insurrection by consulting the thousands of the surrendered, who fight in our ranks or live quietly in their homes, pardoned by the Spanish government. Any other course you adopt must be understood to be at your own risk." It was hoped that Mr. O'Kelly might avail himself of this advice and collect his "facts" concerning the rebels from Spanish sources, preferring ease and safety to the hazards of seeking more reliable information. The hope proved fallacious. Mr. O'Kelly pursued his journey, and on his arrival at Santiago de Cuba it was found that he had resolved to penetrate to the camp of the revolutionists. The compliments tendered him by the Captain General, the advice he had received from that high authority to collect his facts from sources within the Spanish lines, the passport he held in his possession, were all positive evidence that he was not regarded as a spy, but as a gentleman and a man of veracity and honest purpose. Yet when it was ascertained that no fear of danger and no love of ease could tempt him to leave his duty unaccomplished, he was told by General Morales, that should he visit the insurgents and return within the Spanish lines, or be subsequently captured, he would be treated as a spy and immediately shot. And this, although he holds in his possession a passport entitling him, in the written words of Captain General Ceballos, to "travel throughout the island." The design of the threat is evident. The blandishments of the Captain General having failed to turn our Commissioner from his task, the brutal menace of Morales is called in to accomplish the same object. It will be equally ineffective. Mr. O'Kelly will pursue his purpose to the end, and the Spanish authorities will be too prudent to molest him, except by such indirect obstacles as they may be able to throw in his way.

We now appeal to President Grant. We present the case of Mr. O'Kelly as additional and conclusive evidence that the Spanish accounts of the hopelessness of the rebellion are unreliable; that the Spanish authorities fear the disclosure of the truth; and we appeal to President Grant, in the name of the American people, to take this Cuban question under his own control and to insist upon the adoption of such a policy as will be creditable to us as a nation and just toward a neighboring people who have been for nearly five years struggling bravely for their freedom. If Secretary Fish is to remain in the Cabinet against the wishes of the people, at least let him be counselled to shape his policy toward Spain in accordance with what is known to be the popular sentiment. The generous impulses of President Grant lead him to sympathize with Cuba. When the gallant Rawlins lived the President had an adviser whose views on this subject were in accordance with his own. The last words of the dying soldier to Secretary Cresswell breathed a spirit of noble patriotism and courage which form a strange contrast to the cold words of Secretary Fish. "Yes, I have something more to say. There is Cuba—poor struggling Cuba. I want you to stand by the Cubans. Cuba must be free. Her tyrannical enemy must be crushed. Cuba must not only be free, but all her sister islands. This Republic is responsible for that. I am passing away, but you must look after this." The voice of the President's nearest and most valuable friend calls to him from the grave. Let us hope that he will at last adopt as his own the generous words it utters—"Cuba must be free."

Thiers on Post-Mortem Bonapartism.

The active and acute little gentleman who is now the President of the French Republic does not find much augury of good for Napoleonism in the death of the ex-Emperor. His views, expressed informally at one of his own receptions at Versailles and reported in another column, are of especial value at this juncture; for he has shown himself, of all men in France, the one most thoroughly understanding the management of the people at present and appreciating keenly the force of currents of public thought. He thinks that Napoleonism has received its death-blow, and that the attempts to resurrect it will be especially feeble. He thinks that M. Rouher, from his policy of occasional attack, will relapse into that of masterly inactivity, which Napoleon adopted for some time before his death, in waiting for something wrong to happen to the government of M. Thiers. He looks upon Prince Jerome as a firebrand in the household of the imperialist pretenders. That prince, too, is professing republicanism just now, according to some authorities. There is always a suspicion of the shark's love for a little fish in that of a Bonaparte for a republic—the love to devour. It is the aim of the best spirits in France to-day to raise up such a power of the people that no Napoleon will be able to get his jaws around it. M. Thiers thinks the boy Pretender a nice lad, but only a lad after all. The opinions of other leading men in French affairs will be found following those of M. Thiers upon the same subject. The most hopeful of the imperialists place the chance of a restoration at four or five years off, and all admit that even then it will depend upon the affairs of the nation getting out of joint once more. If the Republic can grow in strength for five years of peace Napoleonism will not be likely ever to turn in its grave.

THE CHAMBERLAIN AND THE COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller Green having recently written a waspish letter assailing Chamberlain Palmer, the latter official replies, showing that the Comptroller's efforts to usurp the powers of the Chamberlain, which have been resisted by the latter, and were recently defeated in the Courts, are at the bottom of the quarrel. The Chamberlain charges all the delay in the payment of interest on the city deposits to the uncalculated interference of the Comptroller, and shows that if Comptroller Green's prohibiting order should be withdrawn to-morrow the interest would be paid into the city treasury immediately.

The Syndicate and the New Loan—A Prospect of but Partial Success.

The books of subscription to the new five per cent loan of the United States closed last evening, with the expiration of the advertised limit of four days. The transaction, which was entirely under the auspices and control of the double combination of American and foreign bankers, known "generically" as the Syndicate, appears, according to the advice so far received, to have been less of a success than Mr. Boutwell and the Syndicate expected it to prove. The extent of the subscriptions is not as yet even approximately known, but there seems to be little doubt that they will fall short of the three hundred millions. It would have been more gratifying to learn that within these four days the subscriptions had been sufficient to enable us to exchange off-hand three hundred millions of five per cents for an equal amount of six per cents, but the complete substitution is only a matter, doubtless, of a few months, as the pride and amour propre of the financial aristocrats of the Syndicate will impel them to make their enterprise an eventual success. The terms of the contract with the Syndicate required them to take and pay for only ten millions, but gave them the privilege of "calling" for the rest of the bonds at par, in gold, less the agreed upon commissions, until the 1st of December next, by which date the whole amount will doubtless be negotiated.

Following up the supposition that the entire amount of the loan has not been placed by the Syndicate in the present effort, and remembering that the negotiation was practically confined to the European market, we cannot help recalling the success last Summer of the French loan of seven hundred millions of dollars, for which the subscriptions throughout Europe amounted to eight billion four hundred million dollars, or four times our entire national debt. The French loan bears the same rate of interest—five per cent—but was sold at eighty-two per cent, so that it really pays the holders over six per cent upon their investment. Our bonds, under the law creating them, could not be sold at less than par. The London price of ninety-one per cent is only a fiction, which adjusts itself in the fact that the gold coupon is worth only ninety-one per cent in the English market. In other words, Russians, Turks and Frenchmen have gone into Lombard street and sold their paper at a heavy discount; but Brother Jonathan, like a young merchant with elevated ideas going upon "change for the first time, with an unimpeachable belief in the validity of his own credit, has presented his "gilt-edged" notes at five per cent, and refused to abate a jot or tittle from the full face thereof. His success in getting all his paper cashed may be incomplete at the start, but his confidence in his own credit will stand to him in the long run.

Meantime the question recurs whether Congress and Mr. Boutwell could not have found a more acceptable means of continuing the refunding of the national debt than the agency of the Syndicate, the infallibility of which for such a purpose, in view of the above facts, promises to be seriously impaired in public estimation. Moreover, are there not lessons enough in the French loan, in the current quotations of British consols and in the general range of monetary matters capable of suggesting a higher standard of financial statesmanship to our Washington legislators?

SENATOR CRAIG ON FOSTERING AMERICAN SHIPPING.—Of all the absurd propositions with regard to fostering our shipping interests and shipbuilding that of Senator Craig is the most absurd. It is simply to carry the United States government into the shipbuilding business, or, what amounts to the same thing, for the government to furnish the means to private parties. Of course this aid is to come in the shape of guaranteeing the bonds of monster shipbuilding companies, in the same way that the government aided the Pacific Railroad. Mr. Craig says in his speech advocating the measure, "The aid proposed is the guarantee of bonds secured by property of the company." In view of the Pacific Railroad and Crédit Mobilier frauds, of the corruption generally that has grown out of government subsidies, grants and aids to private enterprises, and of the impracticability as well as evil of such a project, argument is unnecessary. We cannot believe Congress would venture to authorize the scheme or give it aid. The people would rise indignantly against such a monstrous act.

THE INSANITY DODGE—GAFFNEY CRAZY.

Of course, Gaffney is insane. There can be no doubt of his insanity, for his brother-in-law assured him such was the fact. Said the brother-in-law, after sentence had been passed upon the murderer, "Gaffney, you're crazy. Do you understand, Gaffney? You're a crazy man." After this assurance the symptoms of mental disease were rapidly developed, and the criminal expects to cheat the gallows by the insanity dodge. This kind of thing will not do. It has been often said, with much truth, that "hanging is played out." It is time that this insanity dodge was "played out" as well. Hanging must begin in earnest that murder may cease. Pretences of insanity must not be allowed to interfere with the course of justice or the execution of the law. This "insanity" of Gaffney shows how hollow and absurd are the pleas upon which so many murderers escape, and this "crazy man" at least must be hanged.

THE COLORED MEN AND CUBA.—Our citizens of African descent have taken up the cause of their enslaved brethren in Cuba. There are four million persons of color in the United States and their voices are all raised against the infamy of Spanish slave rule in Cuba. They will hold a great meeting at Washington on the eve of the Presidential inauguration.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY appears inclined to deal in a generous, yet strictly conservative, constitutional spirit, with President Thiers' demand for a definite increase of the power of the Executive. The members treat the Chief of State with all the deference and respect which is due to his past services, his present position and his years, but they have not by any means lost sight of the cause of the French people. In this will be found the security of the cause of democracy in France and of enlightened and regulated popular progress on the European Continent.

Our February Thaw—A Disastrous Breaking Up of a Rough Winter So Far Escaped.

Under the general thaw of the last five or six days the snow has been disappearing from the fields, and the ice has been softening, breaking up and floating off in our tidalwater rivers. We were apprehensive, when the rain storm set in here yesterday morning, that it was perhaps another of those extensive nor'easters which, sweeping in upon the land from the Gulf of Mexico, cover all the country from the Gulf to the great lakes, and from the trough of the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean; and, if so, we might with reason fear a general breaking up of our frozen rivers in heavy and disastrous inundations of ice and water, East and West. It appears, however, from the reports of the Signal Service Bureau that our storm of yesterday was comparatively a small affair, extending from North Carolina northward and hardly reaching beyond the Alleghenies westward; for the day before it came and on the day it was prevailing here strong westerly or northerly winds and clear or clearing weather were reported from the Western and Northwestern States.

These facts encourage us to hope that the breaking up of our frozen rivers may be so gradually effected, in successive gentle thaws and light rains, with frosty spells of weather intervening, as to result in no serious disasters from inundations, East or West. We still think it likely that this late storm is bringing down from the mountains that general swelling of the streams which may be followed by damages to property and damages to human life in the breaking up of the Potomac, the Susquehanna, the Delaware, the Mohawk and Upper Hudson and the Connecticut. The great danger, especially feared, is from a rise in the Susquehanna, which, in dislodging and setting adrift the enormous ice gorges at various points in the lower river, from Harrisburg to Chesapeake Bay, will sweep away bridges, mills, houses, villages and everything in its course on the immediate bottom lands of the stream. The oldest fishermen on the river say they have never known it to be so gorged with such alarming accumulations of ice in all their recollections of thirty, forty or fifty years. The danger, therefore, is positive, imminent and fearful to contemplate; but, then, a gradual unlocking of the frozen gates and barriers of the river may open the way for the passage of its ice drifts to the salt water without serious consequences to life or property. We hope to hear, during this day, that the Susquehanna has been unlocked, but that, from the comparatively light flooding of the river, its vast accumulations of ice are floating down harmlessly to the bay.

But the most destructive flood recorded of the Susquehanna has been but a bagatelle in its damages compared with those tremendous Spring inundations of the Ohio which have occasionally swollen the river to a level as high as sixty feet above extreme low water mark. Is such an inundation now to be feared in the Ohio? We are encouraged to hope that this season it will not come. The freshets from these February rains and thaws in such southern tributaries of the Ohio as the Monongahela and the Great Kanawha may reopen the river through its whole course from Pittsburgh, but while the Alleghenies and other northern branches remain sealed up we expect there will be no disastrous inundation of the immediate Ohio Valley. From the reports before us we judge that these late rains and thaws have operated so gently upon the tributaries which enter the Ohio from the south as to repel the idea of a rushing inundation. On the other hand they will probably carry off so much of the Winter's surplus of ice and snow in the Alleghenies as to secure the main river against any extraordinary freshet, even in the event of a continual thaw culminating in a general rain storm later in the season.

So far the prospect of a general breaking up of our rough Winter, with its enormous supplies of snow and rain, is encouraging. If we are given now another lucid interval of only two or three days of westerly winds and frosty skies we shall be prepared for another February thaw, without fear of the consequences. What we desire is the unsealing of our ice-bound rivers—not in a general deluge, but in what we may call gradual approaches, or broken dozes; and such can only hope will be our transition epoch this time from the snows of Winter to the blossoms of Spring.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CITY SPOTS.—The

liberal republicans, with General Cochrane at their head, follow Tammany, under the lead of John Kelly and Samuel J. Tilden, in giving in their allegiance to Mayor Havemeyer and assuring him of their sympathy with him in his fight with the republican Legislature over the control of the municipal patronage. Mayor Havemeyer in his reply assures the liberals of his intention to adhere to his position, denies that he accepted the republican nomination for Mayor, and declares that the republican party is led by a "coterie who gamble all night to cheat each other, and intrigue all day to cheat the people." This may be encouraging to the liberals, who tried to defeat Mayor Havemeyer. It is certainly not complimentary to the republicans, who elected him.

THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS have nominated their State ticket, with Mr. Haven, a New Londoner, at the head, and have gone into the Spring fight with one hand tied behind their backs, the New Haven clique not having had their own way. The democrats held their Convention on the 19th inst., when it is stated as probable that Mr. Ingersoll will receive the honor of a nomination for Governor. The election takes place on the 7th of April. If the disaffection among the New Haven republicans continues there may be some chance for the democratic ticket—there may be, any way, if that noble band of liberal republicans comes to the front.

A REPORT from the chief officers of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, London, shows that only one-quarter of the water used in that city for extinguishing fires is drawn from the street hydrants. The balance comes from the Thames. Here we have a valuable hint. With a river on each side we certainly ought never to hear the excuse of lack of water to account for failure in controlling a fire. Croton River and the various reservoirs are capable of furnishing an abundant stream on ordinary occasions; but should we ever be visited by conflagrations like those at Boston and Chicago our firemen should have means to draw upon the inexhaustible rivers.

The Debate on the Queen's Speech—The Coming Fight.

If ever any speech from the British Throne was got up with the intention of rendering debate next to impossible it was the Royal address of Thursday. It was not, however, so completely successful as Mr. Gladstone intended, and, perhaps, expected it should be. In both houses hard knocks were given to the administration. It is quite clear that Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy does not quite satisfy all ranks and classes of the people.

The home policy of the Minister provoked but little if any opposition; but the leading members of the opposition in the upper and lower houses spoke bitterly of the Alabama Treaty and of the conduct of the government in the present international difficulty with Russia. It is natural, we suppose, for an opposition to complain. It is quite as natural for the enemy to attack the most vulnerable points. With the home policy of the Cabinet the opposition had the less reason to complain that for four years they have fought, fought vigorously, but fought in vain. The money indemnity for the depredations of the Alabama and other vessels on American commerce has yet to be voted by the House of Commons. So far and so far only is the Washington Treaty question now open. Now that the Washington Treaty is an accomplished fact, it seems small for lords and honorable gentlemen to take exception to arrangements for which they are quite as responsible as the Ministers themselves. Mr. Gladstone may suffer by such attacks, but, if he does, he will be wanting in his usual skill and power in debate in Parliamentary tactics. Mr. Disraeli spoke strongly on the Russian question. England must win, according to the opposition chief, if England should fight; but Mr. Disraeli took good care to express the hope that diplomacy, not war, would settle the question. Mr. Gladstone has no doubt carried the peace-at-any-price policy to an extreme; but it is doubtful if a more warlike policy since he has held the reins of power would have commanded the support of any large section of the British people. A vote of censure on the Washington Treaty is out of the question. Mr. Disraeli is too astute a statesman to raise such an issue. On the Russian question Mr. Gladstone is as little committed as Mr. Disraeli. On the foreign policy of the government the great fight for power will no doubt take place; but the chances are rather in favor of than against Mr. Gladstone's success. Mr. Gladstone, no doubt, has his faults; he has been sometimes overbearing towards his friends and supporters and rude towards his opponents; but in carrying substantial reforms he has been the most successful Prime Minister whom Great Britain has had in many years.

Open Investigation—The Cases of the Kansas Senators.

The proposition that the grave charges which have been made against Senator Pomeroy shall be investigated by a committee of the Senate, with closed doors, is a most extraordinary one. Pomeroy is one of the worst men in the Senate, and the charge of bribery which is now made against him is based upon transactions of the greatest notoriety. His friends deny his guilt, while the country holds him guilty. He must be tried for his offence, and tried before the whole world. This covering up of the crimes of rascals will not answer. It is barely possible that Pomeroy may have some kind of defence, and the country demands to know what it is. Last year he escaped expulsion on a similar charge by the manner in which the investigation was conducted. Even his colleague, Senator Caldwell, hopes to escape by the same means. This will not do. These men have no claims upon the Senate and the country, except a fair and open trial. They must not be saved by any secret agencies in a committee whose proceedings are withheld from public scrutiny. If the HERALD and other independent journals had not so strenuously insisted upon Judge Poland's Committee on the Crédit Mobilier transactions taking the testimony with open doors, the wickedness of the implicated Congressmen would never have been known. With the results of that investigation staring the American people in the face they will never assent to a man of such notoriously bad character as Senator Pomeroy escaping the penalty of his offences by the machinations of his associates in the Senate. In the case of the Kansas Senators nothing short of expulsion will satisfy the people, and they must both be speedily expelled.

"TERT DARE NOT TOUCH A HAIR OF HIS HEAD."—The Cuban patriots and sympathizers in this city, as reported elsewhere, unite in the opinion that Spain will keep its hands off Mr. James J. O'Kelly, our special Commissioner in the island of Cuba. The case of Admiral Polo's visit to Charleston during the war is aptly pointed. He is now Ambassador at Washington. What has he to say for the brutal threat of Morales?

THE GALLOW'S IS LOOMING UP.—In Peoria, Ill., yesterday, a wife murderer, named McNulty, as told elsewhere, was hanged by the neck until dead. He met his doom with bitterness and revilements upon his lips to the last. He was to be hanged, and he felt no gratitude towards justice. Breaking in the ribs of his wife with the heel of his heavy boot was, doubtless, in his eyes such a benefit to society that he was astonished and indignant at the position he occupied under the drop. He insulted his counsel and the judge, and was only choked off with the noose. Choke them all off!

A GOOD THING FOR BOSTON.—The Boston Common Council have resolved to throw open the Public Library on Sundays. This is a very good thing. All large cities that have public libraries should follow this example. It must have a beneficial effect in Boston, where people are so Puritanical that they get stiff in the back on the Sabbath for want of something to do. We congratulate the citizens of Boston upon this evidence of progress and enlightenment.

SPAIN.—THE CARLIST REBELLION.—It does not seem as if the government of King Amadeus has been completely successful in putting down the Carlist rising in the North of Spain. Railroad communication is still interrupted, and no mails from Madrid have been received in London for nine days. It is possible that the interruption may be due to causes with which the Carlists have nothing to do; but for the present it is rather a discouraging sign and the reverse of flattering to the government of the young King.